

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐
no ☐

Property Name: Nathan Dickerson Farm (Green Farm) Inventory Number: M:20-4
Address: 8711 Snouffer School Road City: Gaithersburg Zip Code: 20879
County: Montgomery USGS Topographic Map: Gaithersburg
Owner: Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission Is the property being evaluated a district? ☐ yes
Tax Parcel Number: P600 Tax Map Number: GU22 Tax Account ID Number: 00003264
Project: Centerpark Agency: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Site visit by MHT Staff: ☒ no ☐ yes Name: _____ Date: _____
Is the property located within a historic district? ☐ yes ☒ no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: _____
NR-listed district ☐ yes Eligible district ☐ yes District Name: _____
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ☐ yes ☐ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ☐

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)
Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ☒ yes ☐ no

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None
Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

The Nathan Dickerson Farm is located on approximately 220 acres on the east side of Snouffer School Road. The dwelling is recessed approximately one mile from the road on a wooded site that incorporates fallow fields. A dirt and gravel drive provides access to the farm. Mature trees delineate the farm lot; foundation shrubs are located around the dwelling. A mowed lawn surrounds the house. Surviving buildings are a ca. 1840 dwelling, a late-twentieth century garage, and a partially collapsed outbuilding. The foundations of a bank barn also are located on the property. The one-acre setting contains the dwelling and outbuildings.

Domestic Buildings

Dwelling

The Nathan Dickerson farmhouse was constructed ca. 1840. The construction date is based on archival research and visual observation. The two-story, wood-frame building terminates in a side-gable roof with a box cornice and

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended ☐
Criteria: ☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None
Comments: _____

Jonathan Bayes
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

[Signature]
Reviewer, NR Program

12/4/08
Date

12/4/08
Date

200803379

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 1

M:20-4

is sheathed in wood weatherboard siding. The dwelling consists of a principal block and ell. Additions were constructed on the ell's south and east elevations. The roof is sheathed in prefabricated metal panels. Three brick chimneys and a metal flue pierce the roof. A gable-end interior chimney is located on the north elevation of the principal block; a central chimney is found in the ell; and a chimney and flue are located on the ell's rear addition. The building rests on a rubble stone and brick foundation. Generally, windows are six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash units. Vinyl storm windows cover most windows. A combination of lug and slip sills define the window openings. Louvered wood blinds flank the windows. A one-story, shed-roof porch defines the west (front) elevation. Two additions were appended to the ell's east and south elevations. A flagstone path leads to the building from the driveway.

The symmetrical west (front) elevation of the principal block is three bays. A double-leaf, multi-light wood door with a vinyl storm door provides access to the building's interior. A five light transom is located above the door. Two six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash windows are found on the first floor and three are found on the second floor. The three-bay porch rests on a rubble stone foundation and stone piers. Four wood posts support the porch's shed roof, which is sheathed in prefabricated metal panels. The flooring on the porch is tongue and groove and the porch ceiling is beaded board. A six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash window is found on the second floor of the east elevation. The north and south gable end windows of the principal block are wood, four-light, fixed-sash units.

A two-story, gable-roof ell extends from the dwelling's east elevation; the ell's foundation is not visible. A brick chimney punctuates the roof ridge and an off-ridge metal flue is centered in the roof. The four-bay ell contains three nine-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash windows on the first floor of the north elevation. A gable-roof portico shelters an off-center door. Wood posts support the portico roof, which is sheathed in standing-seam metal. Wood weatherboard siding clads the gable end. The porch floor is poured concrete. A twelve-light wood door with vinyl storm door provides access to the interior. The second floor of the ell has two six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash windows. Two four-light, fixed-sash, wood windows are located in the gable end of the east elevation. Two six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash windows are in the second floor of the south elevation.

A single-story, three-bay addition was constructed on the ell's south elevation. The addition rests on a brick and stone foundation and terminates in a shed roof sheathed in metal. Two four-over-four light, double-hung, wood-sash windows flank a sixteen-light, fixed-sash window in the south elevation. Two six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash windows of different sizes also are located on the addition's south elevation. Two six-light, fixed-sash, wood-windows are in window wells in the basement.

A one-story, two-bay addition was constructed on the ell's east elevation. The addition rests on a rubble-stone foundation and terminates in a gable roof sheathed in metal. The roof's south slope is steeper than the north slope. A brick chimney extends from the west end of the roof. The two-bay north elevation has a four-panel wood door and a six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash window. The asymmetrical three-bay east elevation has one one-over-one light, horizontal-sliding, aluminum window; one one-over-one light, double-hung, wood-sash window; and one two-over-two light, double-hung, wood-sash window. A double-leaf metal bulkhead door is located in the south end of the east elevation and provides access to the basement. The doors are set on a raised wood platform. Three two-over-two light, double-hung, wood-sash windows are located in the east end of the south elevation. A pressure-treated wood porch leads to a six-light, three-panel wood door with vinyl storm door.

Currently, the dwelling is vacant; the dwelling was last used for offices and the original use of some rooms could not be determined. The attached floor plan provides schematic information on the first floor room layout. The principal block of the dwelling adopts a side-passage, single-pile plan. Interior ornamentation is limited to window

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 2

M: 20-4

and door surrounds and the primary stair. Selected window and door surrounds have fluted molding with bull's eye corner blocks; most window and door surrounds were replaced with simple, unornamented wood.

The primary stair, which is located in the hall, is a dog-leg stair rising three stories to the attic. Ornamentation consists of a vertical panel and a closed stringer with scrollwork. The stair's newel post is turned and tapered with a rounded cap. Balustrades are turned, tapering from the tread to the rail. The secondary stair, found between Room 2 and Room 3 is a closed, single-run stair.

The original mantels in the parlor and room two have been replaced with simple wood mantels; the fireplace in Room 2 was enclosed. A contemporary fieldstone wall separates Room 3 from the storage room and the kitchen. The wall features a fireplace without a mantel. Cedar shakes and hewn logs were employed in Room 3. First floor flooring materials are wood, vinyl, and linoleum. Wood flooring is found throughout the second floor.

The dwelling has undergone modifications in plan through the construction of additions, and some interior ornamentation has been replaced. The side-passage, single-pile plan, windows, and sufficient interior ornamentation and materials remain for the building to represent the characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction as a vernacular farmhouse with simplified Greek Revival ornamentation.

Agricultural Outbuildings

Bank Barn

The foundation of a bank barn is located east of the dwelling. The north elevation of the stone foundation and the stone bank survive. Two window openings are located in the north elevation. Portions of the east and west elevation also are present. The site is overgrown with grass.

Garage

A late-twentieth century prefabricated, three-bay garage is located north and east of the dwelling. The garage faces east and occupies a rectangular footprint. The building terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in metal; a metal ventilator pierces the roof. The building rests on a poured-concrete foundation. Two overhead metal garage doors occupy the north bays of the east elevation. A metal core vinyl door and six-over-six light, double-hung, vinyl-sash window are located in the south end of the east elevation. A six-over-six light, double-hung, vinyl-sash window is located in each the north and south elevations. The west elevation is blind.

Outbuilding

A wood-frame outbuilding is located north of the dwelling. The south-facing building terminates in a front-gable roof sheathed in standing-seam metal. Cladding materials are plywood sheathing and asbestos shingles. A two-light, two-panel door defines the south elevation. Openings are found above and to the right of the door. The east and west elevations are blind. The entire north elevation has collapsed and the building is nearly engulfed in overgrown vegetation.

Summary History of Montgomery County

The Nathan Dickerson farm is located between Laytonsville and Gaithersburg and south of Goshen in what historically was the Cracklin District. Few primary or secondary sources concentrate on the history of the district. A brief overview of the history of Montgomery County follows to provide context for the development of the Laytonsville and Goshen communities. While little documentation exists on the history of the development of the

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 3

M: 20-4

area around Laytonsville and Goshen, it is expected that the region followed the same general growth patterns of the rest of Montgomery County.

Early nineteenth-century Montgomery County was rural, with development concentrated along major transportation routes, such as turnpike roads. Population growth, particularly in those communities with railroad stations, occurred with the construction of the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1873. The railroad and trolleys helped with the transformation of Montgomery County from a rural enclave to a collection of commuter suburbs serving Washington, D.C.

The county's agricultural production changed during the course of the nineteenth century. Antebellum agricultural production was concentrated on wheat and other small grains. Transportation improvements after the Civil War, particularly the railroad, help revitalize the county's agricultural industry. Railroads were used to transport lime, which was used as a fertilizer. The railroads also made possible the transportation of perishable commodities, including fruits, produce, and dairy products, to Washington, D.C. consumer markets. Dairy farming increased dramatically during the early quarter of the twentieth century, and remained an important economic force through the 1950s (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission [M-NCPPC] 1979:50).

Maryland was a slave state. The number of slaves in Montgomery County remained relatively constant between 1840 and 1860, with 5,135 slaves in 1840, 5,114 slaves in 1850, and 5,421 slaves in 1860 (Historical Census 2004 Browser). The county recorded 770 slaveholders in 1860, with 88 slaveholders owning between 10 and 14 slaves (Historical Census Browser 2004).

The number of farms in the county consistently increased from the mid-nineteenth to the early-twentieth centuries, with 1,051 farms in 1850, and 2,442 farms in 1910 (Historical Census Browser 2004). However, for the first time, the number of Montgomery County farms decreased in 1920. The average size of farms in the county was 156 acres in 1880 and 136 acres in 1900 (Historical Census Browser 2004).

The county's population increased dramatically after World War II, resulting in the suburbanization of formerly rural areas and the decline in the number of farms. Today, Montgomery County has 577 farms occupying 75,077 acres, with an average farm size of 130 acres (Montgomery County Department of Economic Development 2007).

Property History

Although six families owned the Nathan Dickerson Farm between 1836 and 1975, stylistic features of the surviving dwelling and archival research suggests that the dwelling was constructed during the ownership of Nathan Dickerson. Research did not uncover the types of products the farm produced. In 1836, Nathan C. Dickerson acquired 498 and one-half acres from George Calvert, trustee of the Thomas Cramphin estate (Montgomery County Land Records Liber EBP 17/Folio 55; Liber JGH 7/Folio 587). Nathan C. Dickerson was born around 1810; in 1834 he married Christy (Christee) A. Hempstone. Nathan C. and Christy Dickerson had six children: Elizabeth, William H., Harrison H., John C., Clarence A., and Charles A.

A review of the deed, mortgage, and bill of sales index for Montgomery County suggests Nathan C. Dickerson was engaged in a number of real estate transactions between the 1830s and the early 1840s. The 1840 federal census indicates Nathan C. Dickerson was living in District 1, the Cracklin District (U.S. Federal Census 1840). A number of people resided in the Dickerson household as recorded in the 1850 census. According to census records, the Dickerson children, including Elizabeth, age 14; William H., age 12; Harrison H., age 10; John C., age 4; and Clarence A., age 1, lived with their parents along with Sarah Dupree and Sarah, Ann, and Susan Trundle (U.S.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 4

M: 20-4

Federal Census 1850). The census records do not explain the relationship among Sarah Dupree, the Trundles, and the Dickersons (U.S. Federal Census 1850). Nathan C. Dickerson also owned slaves. The 1850 Slave Schedule documents that Nathan C. Dickerson owned 11 slaves ranging from one to fifty years of age (U.S. Federal Census, Slave Schedules 1850). The Dickerson family continued to live in the Cracklin District at the time of the 1850 census.

According to property records, Nathan C. Dickerson and William L. Poole entered into a deed of mortgage on 28 November 1859. According to the deed of mortgage, Nathan C. Dickerson and his wife Christy negotiated a mortgage with John D. Poole and William L. Poole for \$2,700 (Montgomery County Land Records Liber JGH 7/Folio 587). The deed of mortgage was to be paid off within two years of the date of the deed. Nathan C. Dickerson took out two mortgages: one payable to John D. Poole, and the other payable to William L. Poole (Montgomery County Land Records Liber JGH7/Folio 588). In 1860, Harrison, John, Clarence, and Charles continued to live with their parents in District 1 in the Goshen vicinity (U.S. Federal Census 1860). Sarah Dupree and the Trundles were no longer residing in the Dickerson household (U.S. Federal Census 1860). Nathan C. Dickerson continued to own slaves, with nine slaves recorded in the 1860 Slave Schedule (U.S. Federal Census, Slave Schedules 1860). The 1860 census records Dickerson's occupation as farmer. His real estate was valued at \$18,000 and his personal estate was valued at \$10,300 (U.S. Federal Census 1860). Nathan Dickerson also served as a Montgomery County Commissioner (Walston et al 1979).

A review of historic maps for Montgomery County suggests that N.C. Dickerson retained some rights to the property after he entered into a deed of mortgage with the Pooles; his name appears on the 1865 Martenet and Bond *Map of Montgomery County*. Census records indicate Nathan C. Dickerson and his family moved from the Laytonsville vicinity to Brighton by 1870 (U.S. Federal Census 1870).

Records suggest that a financial dispute between William L. Poole and Nathan Dickerson resulted in an equity case between both parties. In the settlement of the equity case, the Orphan's Court appointed Hattersly W. Talbott and George Peter trustees to sell the property. After paying the purchase price of \$9,927 for the 498 and one-half acres, William L. Poole assumed ownership of the property in 1877 (Montgomery County Land Records Liber EBP 17/Folio 55). The 1879 Hopkins atlas of Montgomery County records Thomas Poole as associated with the property; however, land records do not indicate that Thomas Poole owned the property (Hopkins 1879). Archival research was unable to clarify the relationship between William L. and Thomas Poole.

George Fenton Snouffer of Buckeystown in Frederick County bought the property from William L. Poole and Eleanor L. Poole, his wife, on 24 April 1880. The 498 and a half-acre parcel consisted of two parts of a tract of land called "Edenborough": one consisting of 278 and one-half acres and another containing 220 acres (Montgomery County Land Records Liber EBP 22/Folio 113). Census records are unclear as to where the Snouffers were living between 1880 and 1900. By 1900, George F. Snouffer and his family were living in the first Election District of Montgomery County. The Laytonsville area was located in the First Election District. The household included George F. Snouffer, age 62, and his wife Mary, also age 62, and their three children Rose, age 30; Nancy, age 27; and Charles, age 22. George and Mary Snouffer's two year-old granddaughter, Julia Griffith, and Henry Jackson, a servant, also lived in the household (U.S. Federal Census 1900). The census records indicate that George Snouffer was a farmer.

The property was divided among Charles F., Rose F., and Nancy H., the children of George F. Snouffer, upon his death in 1904. Research suggests that Charles and his wife Lucy were living on the property in 1910. Charles Snouffer continued to farm the land. Charles and Lucy Snouffer had one child, Charles W., in 1910. Lucy Snouffer's mother, Dortha Brady; Herbert Johnson, a hired man; and Jessie Hawkins, a servant, also lived with the Snouffer family (U.S. Federal Census 1910). Both Charles and Nancy conveyed each of their interests in the

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 5

M:20-4

property to Rose in 1916 and 1917 (Montgomery County Land Records Liber PBR 402/Folio 444; Liber PBR 258/Folio 104; Liber PBR 268/Folio 40). By 1920, Charles Snouffer and his family had moved to Washington, D.C.

The property remained in the Snouffer family until 1926, when it was purchased by William H. Renn. Sometime after the property was sold to the Snouffer family, the parcel was reduced in size. Rose F. Chiswell (née Snouffer), of Cleveland, Ohio, sold 283 and one-half acres to William H. Renn on 19 June 1926 (Montgomery County Land Records Liber PBR 402/Folio 443). In the deed, William H. Renn agreed to assume payment of two promissory notes payable to Frank C. Norwood within three years. The property remained under Renn family ownership until 1938, at which time William H. Renn and his wife Edith G. Renn, A. LeRoy McCardell, and Charles Calvin Renn, surviving trustees, all of Frederick County, sold the property to Ella M. Harris and Parsons Newman, administrators of the estate of Frank C. Norwood (Montgomery County Land Records Liber 272/Folio 463). For the full settlement of the mortgage, William H. Renn and Edith G. Renn, A. LeRoy McCardell, and Charles Calvin Renn granted and conveyed, released, surrendered and quitclaim unto Ella M. Harris and Parsons Newman the 283 and one-half acres of land (Montgomery County Land Records Liber 272/Folio 463,464). Census records are unclear as to who lived on the property after 1920.

The property transferred once before it was sold to Francis C. Green and his wife Lois Y. in 1939. The Green family retained ownership of the property until 1975 when Lois Y. Green sold 220 acres to the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (Montgomery County Land Records Liber 4618/Folio 428). The 220-acre property is now known as the Green Farm Conservation Area. The dwelling was used as offices until 2008; currently the dwelling is vacant.

Thematic Context – Nineteenth Century Architecture in Montgomery County

Montgomery County was rural during the first half of the nineteenth century. The county's domestic architecture reflected a vernacular building tradition, rather than a high-style, formal architectural expression. Unlike the buildings found in Annapolis, domestic architecture in Montgomery County was modest and reflected simplified versions of more formal architectural styles (M-NCPPC 1979: 53, 54). Although many Montgomery County buildings were constructed in brick, local sawmills made wood-frame construction more convenient and economical (M-NCPPC 1979:54).

The Nathan Dickerson dwelling incorporates elements of the Greek Revival style, most notably in interior ornamentation. Popular between 1820 and 1860, the Greek Revival style was an architectural reflection of American support for Greece in its struggles against the Turks (Rifkind 1980:38). The style was popular because it "offered a Classical vocabulary that was versatile enough to express both vernacular and urbane design concepts" (Rifkind 1980:38). Carpenter's guides and pattern books helped promote the style (McAlester 1992:184). Character-defining features included elaborate doorways with sidelights and transoms; molded windows with six-over-six light sash; and classical columns to support porch roofs. In plan, a Greek Revival style dwelling occupied an L, T, or irregular footprint (Rifkind 1980:39).

The Nathan Dickerson dwelling adopts a side-passage plan. The side-passage plan was based on a variant of the hall and parlor plan of English tradition. A two-room, two-story, three-bay building with one gable-end chimney was one of the many house types found in the Maryland and Virginia piedmont during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (Glassie 1975:25-29). Generally, windows are absent in elevations containing the stair and chimney, and the primary entrance is located on the "long side" of the dwelling (Glassie 1975:28, 30). In addition,

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 6

M:20-4

an addition constructed to the rear of the dwelling may have a massing and fenestration different from the dwelling's principal block (Glassie 1979:32).

A review of National Register properties suggests that the side-passage plan was common in antebellum Montgomery County. Several side-passage, two-story, brick dwellings contemporary with the Nathan Dickerson Farm were constructed in the county. Like the Nathan Dickerson Farm, many of these buildings have limited exterior ornamentation.

The stone foundation of a bank barn also is located on the Nathan Dickerson Farm. Bank barns were a common barn type constructed during the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The building type had several variants, including barns with cantilevered forebays, post-supported forebays, and end wall-supported forebays (Vlach 2003:96). Generally, the lower level of the bank barn was constructed of stone, with stone or heavy timber on the upper level. Livestock was housed on the lower level and grain processing and storage were in the upper level.

Evaluation

The Nathan Dickerson Farm represents the tenants of vernacular, domestic architecture common during the eighteenth through the first half of the nineteenth centuries. These character-defining features include the placement of windows and doors, the location of the chimney, and the execution of additions. The side-passage plan, which was common, in other contemporary Montgomery County dwellings, was based on English precedent.

The dwelling also features elements of the Greek Revival style. These features include the front entry porch, the verticality of the windows, and the refined detailing of the main stair. Promoted through carpenter's guides and pattern books, the Greek Revival style was popular between 1820 and 1860. The building has undergone exterior alterations through the construction of three additions, as well as interior modifications, including the removal of original molding and mantels. However, through the presence of remaining original interior trim work; the side-passage, single-pile plan; and the existing windows and materials, the dwelling retains sufficient integrity of setting, location, design, workmanship, feeling, association, and materials to convey the tenets of vernacular domestic architecture with some elements of the Greek Revival style and to be a representative example of early-nineteenth century, Montgomery County vernacular architecture (Criterion C).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 7

M: 20-4

Works Cited

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 8

M: 20-4

Photo Log

Photos taken by: Melissa Crosby
Photos taken on: 11 June 2008

1. Dwelling and setting, looking east
2. Dwelling, West elevation
3. Dwelling, North elevation
4. Dwelling, East and south elevations
5. Dwelling, Main stair
6. Dwelling, Fireplace in parlor
7. Dwelling, Door molding
8. Foundations of bank barn, Looking east
9. Garage, North and east elevations
10. Collapsed outbuilding, South elevation

Kirsten Peeler, Project Manager
Melissa Crosby, Architectural
Historian
R. Christopher Goodwin &
Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street

Prepared by:

Frederick, Maryland

Prepared:

Date

17 June 2008

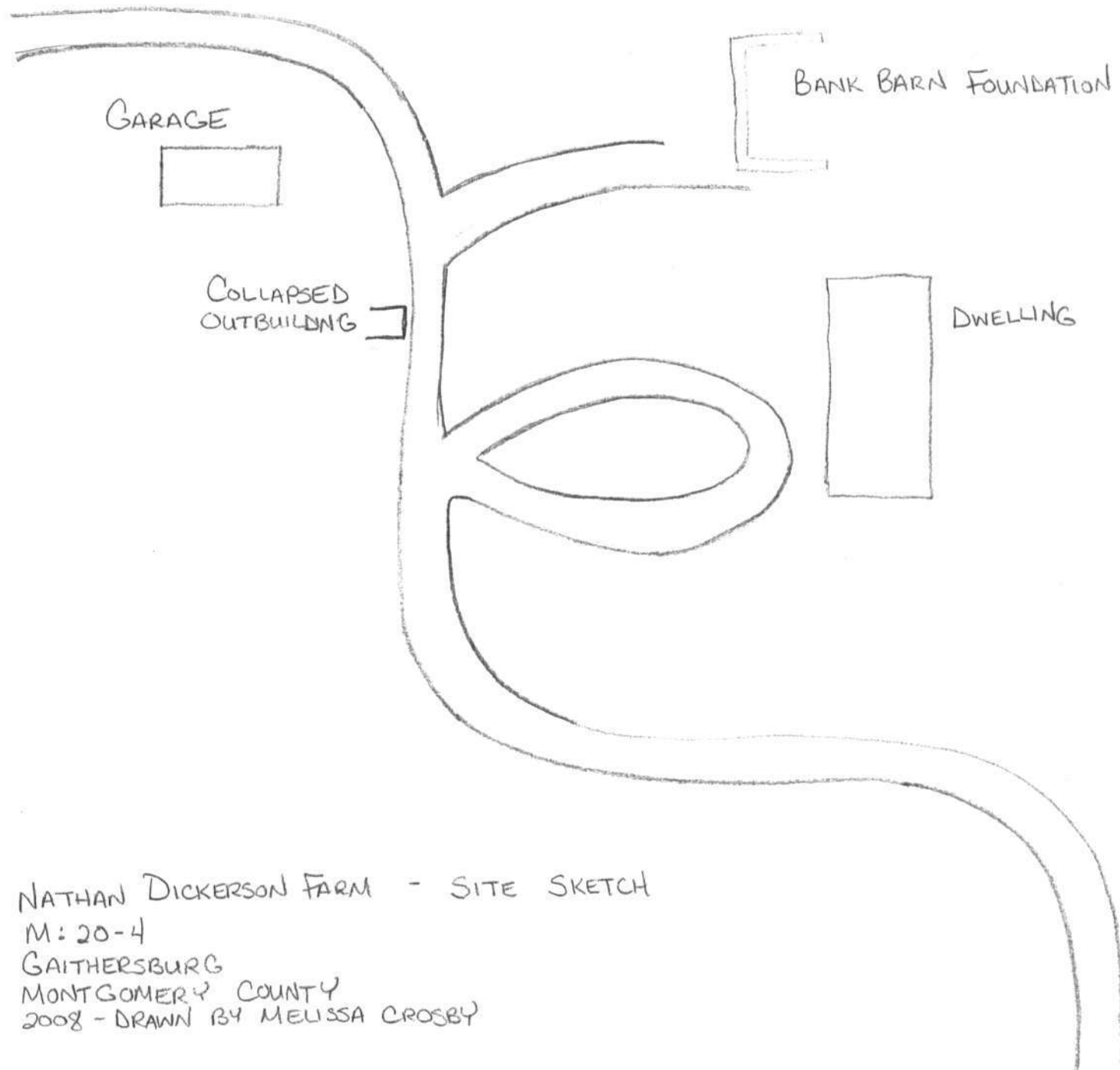


NATHAN DICKERSON FARM - FIRST FLOOR
 M: 20-4
 GAITHERSBURG
 MONTGOMERY COUNTY
 2008-DRAWN BY MEUSSA CROSBY

N

M: 20-4

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE



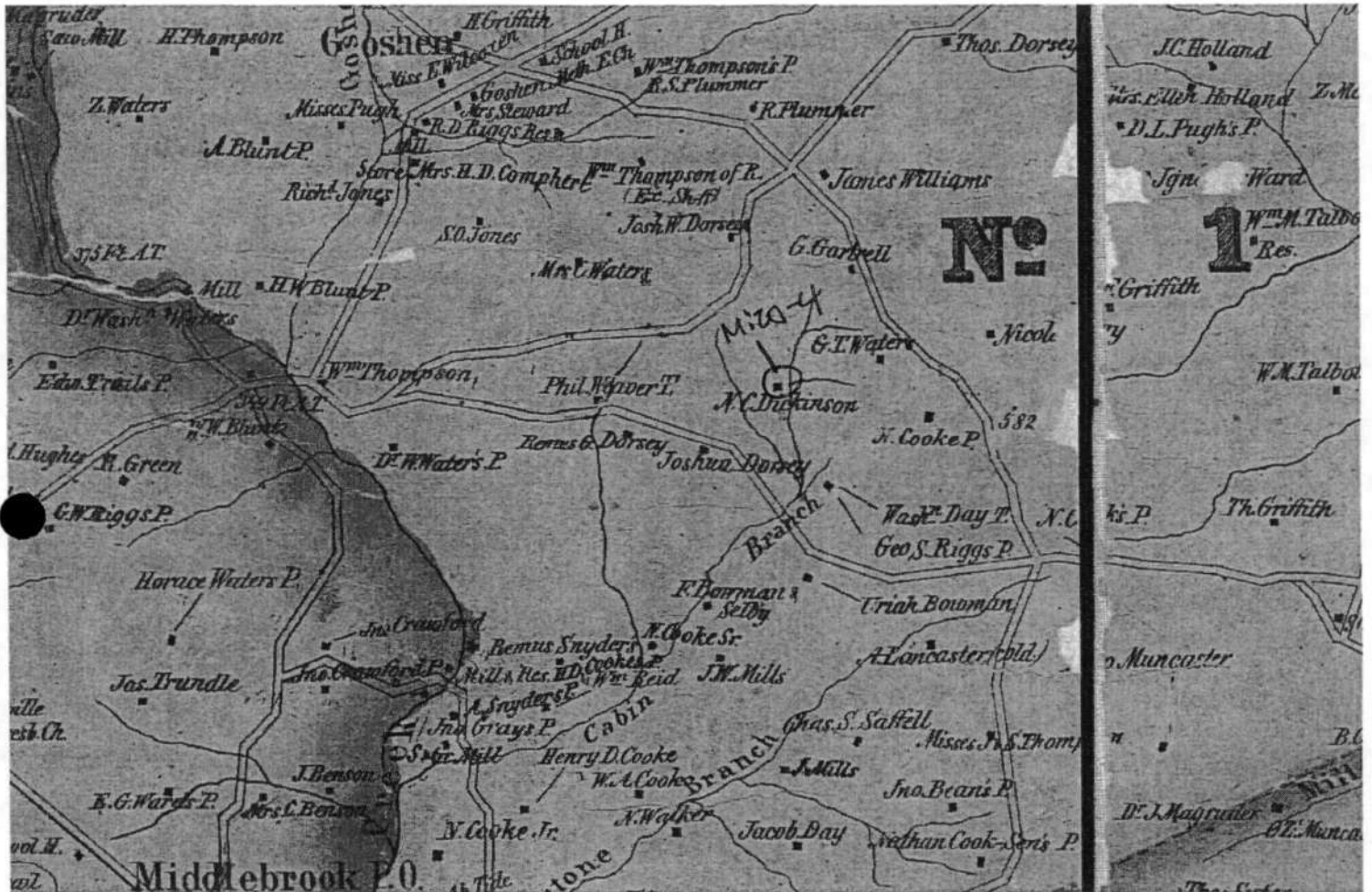
NATHAN DICKERSON FARM - SITE SKETCH
M: 20-4
GAITHERSBURG
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
2008 - DRAWN BY MELISSA CROSBY



NOT DRAWN TO
SCALE

M: 20-4

M:20-4
 Nathan Dickerson Farm
 Gaithersburg
 Montgomery County
 1865 Martenet & Bond Map of Montgomery County, Maryland
 Not to Scale



CRACKLIN DIST.

NO. 1.
Mont. Co.

Scale: 2 Inches to the Mile.

M:20-4

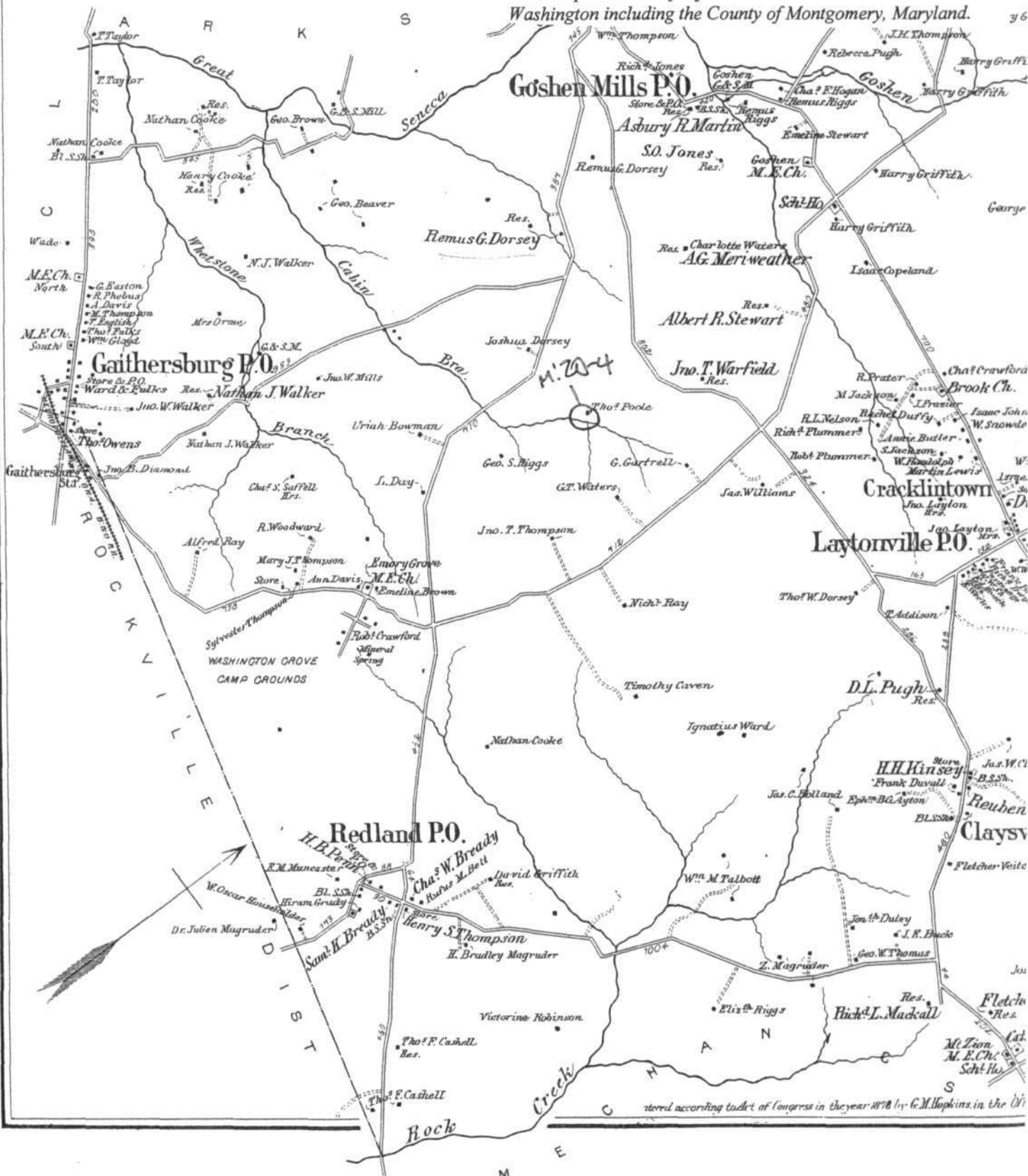
Nathan Dickerson Farm

Gaithersburg

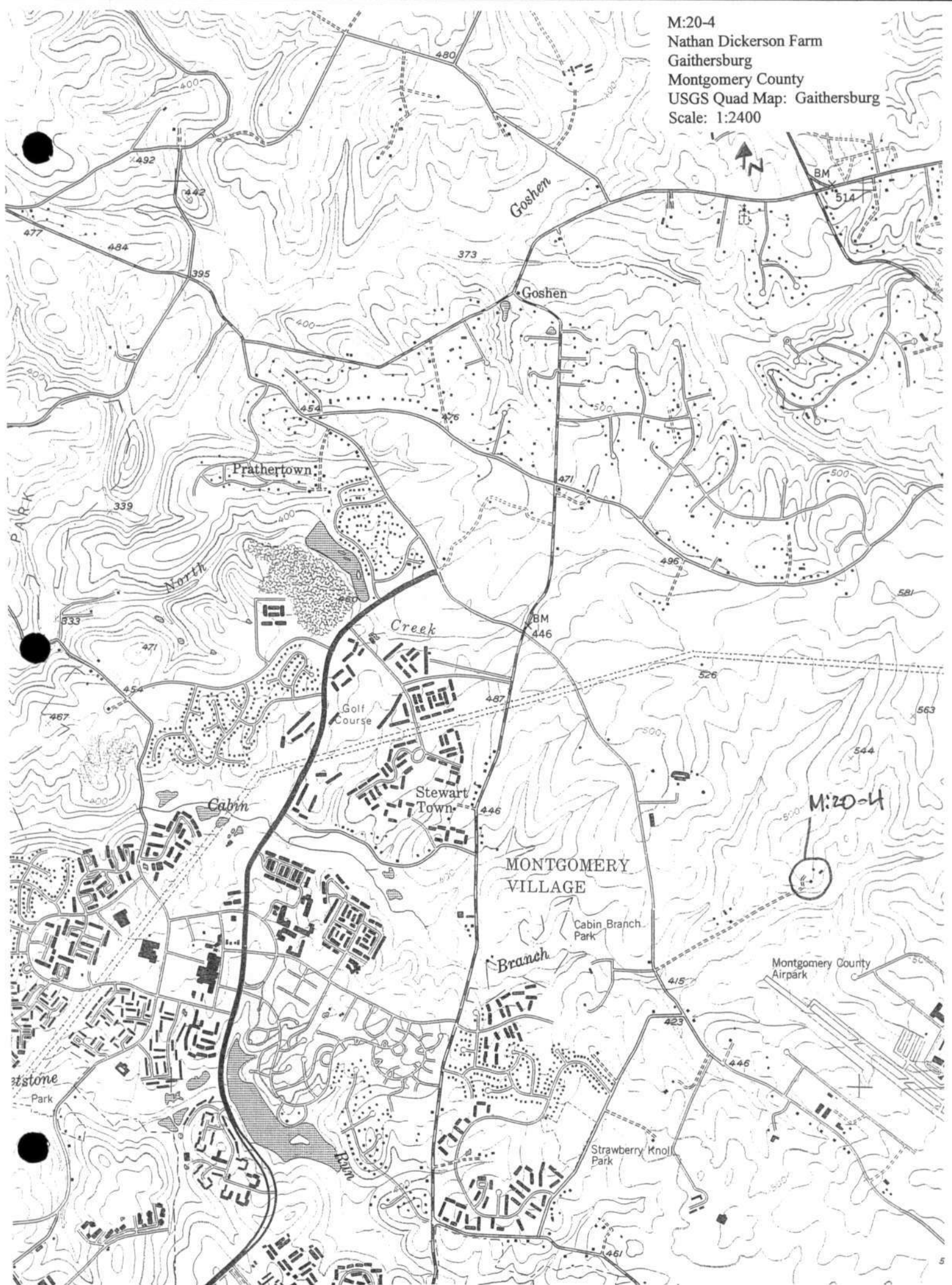
Montgomery County

1879 Hopkins Atlas of Fifteen Miles around

Washington including the County of Montgomery, Maryland.



M:20-4
Nathan Dickerson Farm
Gaithersburg
Montgomery County
USGS Quad Map: Gaithersburg
Scale: 1:2400





Mills # M:204

NATHAN DICKERSON FARM

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

M. CROSBY

JUNE 2008

SETTING & DWELLING, WORKING CASE

1 OF 10



MHP # M:20-4

NATHAN DICKERSON FARM
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
W. CROSBY

JUNE 1900

DWELLING. WEST ELEVATION
2 OF 10



MIAP # M:28-4

NATHAN DICKERSON FARM

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

H. CROSS

JUNE 2008

DUELLING, NORTH ELEVATION

3 OF 10



MIHP # M120-4
NATHAN DICKERSON FARM
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
M. CROSSY

JUNE 2008

DWELLING, EAST + SOUTH ELEVATIONS
4 OF 10



WHP # M.20-4
NATHAN DICKERSON FARM
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
M. CROSBY
JUNE 2008
DWELLING, MAIN STAIR
5 OF 10



MICH & M: W-4

HARRAN DICKERSON FARM

MONTGOMERY COUNTY. MD

H. C. ROSSBY

3/11/2008

DWELLING. FIRE PLACE IN PARLOR

6 OF 10



MAP # H. 20-4

NATHAN DICKERSON FARM
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
M. CROSS

JUNE 2008

DWELLING, TREE HOLDING
7 OF 10



MIKE & MIZU

NATHAN DICKERSON FARM
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
M. CROSSY

JUNE 2008

FOUNDATIONS OF BANK BARN, LOOKING EAST

8 OF 10



MINP # H120-4

NATHAN PICKERSON FARM
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

M. CROSSY

JUNE, 2008

GARAGE, NORTH + EAST ELEVATIONS

9 of 10



MHP # M:20-4

NATHAN DICKSON FARM

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

M. CROSSY

JUNE 2008

COLLAPSED OUTBUILDING, SOUTH ELEVATION

10 OF 10

NOMINATION FORM
for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

1. NAME				
COMMON: <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Green Farm</div>				
AND/OR HISTORIC: <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Nathan Dickerson Farm</div>				
2. LOCATION				
STREET AND NUMBER: <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">8711 Snouffer School Road</div>				
CITY OR TOWN: <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Gaithersburg</div>				
STATE: <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Maryland</div>		COUNTY: <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Montgomery</div>		
3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY <small>(Check One)</small>	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE <small>(Check One or More as Appropriate)</small>				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other <small>(Specify)</small> _____ _____ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ _____ _____
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY				
OWNER'S NAME: <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Lois Y. Green (now owned by M-NCPPC, 1976)</div>				
STREET AND NUMBER: <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">8711 Snouffer School Road</div>				
CITY OR TOWN: <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Gaithersburg</div>			STATE: <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Maryland</div>	
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Montgomery County Courthouse</div>				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN: <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Rockville</div>			STATE: <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Maryland</div>	
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):				
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS				
DATE OF SURVEY: <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">None</div>				
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The house is a two story, frame structure with a lower two story frame wing extending to the north. The three bay main (south) facade has the transom lit doorway in the east bay. At the west end is an internal brick chimney. The windows are 6/6 double hung sash.

The el has an external chimney with a one story base and free standing stack on the north end and a central chimney. The windows are 9/6 on the first floor and 6/6 on the second. The entire structure is sheathed with clapboards. The north section of the el was probably once a one story structure that has been enlarged.

Behind the house is a small log outbuilding.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Pre-Columbian☐ 16th Century☐ 18th Century☐ 20th Century☐ 15th Century☐ 17th Century☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal

☐ Prehistoric☐ Historic☐ Agriculture☐ Architecture☐ Art☐ Commerce☐ Communications☐ Conservation☐ Education☐ Engineering☐ Industry☐ Invention☐ Landscape☐ Architecture☐ Literature☐ Military☐ Music☐ Political☐ Religion/Phi-

losophy

☐ Science☐ Sculpture☐ Social/Human-

itarian

☐ Theater☐ Transportation☐ Urban Planning☐ Other (Specify)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:		COUNTY:	
STATE:		COUNTY:	
STATE:		COUNTY:	
STATE:		COUNTY:	

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Christopher Owens, Park Historian		DATE 12 July 74
ORGANIZATION M-NCPPC		
STREET AND NUMBER: 8787 Georgia Avenue		
CITY OR TOWN: Silver Spring	STATE Maryland	

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

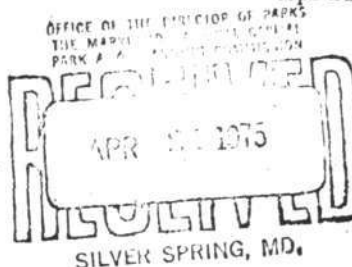
Signature _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

M:20-4

April 16, 1975

Mr. F. Frank Rubini
Director of Parks
Regional Headquarters Building
8787 Georgia Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20907



Dear Mr. Rubini:

Mr. Spalding sent your name to me. I am writing concerning the property which my late cousin, Mrs. Lois Green, left to the State of Maryland to be made into a park area. I know this was her deep desire over a period of many years....to see that beautiful old place become, in effect, a memorial to a way of life that is fast being erased by the bull dozers and construction crews.

She and I were very close, and I am greatly interested in your future plans for the property. It has an interesting history, encompassing the changes in life-styles and the historical changes too, of our country's whole 200-year history. I thought you might be interested in some of the "bits and pieces" of its background she told me about through the years. If you were to use any of the information, it might need to be authenticated, as this is just as she told it to me in our various visits.

Some of the stones in the fireplace area in the living room....the room that is up a step from the rest of the house...were among some which were used as ballast on ships coming from England. There is a beautiful old fireplace in the kitchen...one of the large, open ones. It is on the outside wall and Lois had it plastered shut. I saw this and was appalled at her putting plaster over it as it is a decorator's dream, but this area was never her particular forte and she decided she was losing too much heat through it. I am sure it should be restored...rescued, might be a better word, as it lends a real charm to the kitchen.

The supports under the house are huge, hewn logs...the original part of the house was built in 1775 and the remainder added in 1810...according to Lois's information (tho this would need to be researched somewhat). The tax structure at that time was somehow tied in with the number of windows in the houses and barns. At any rate, when I first saw the farm, there were no windows on one side of the house and the barn had one or two small ones...then about thirteen "painted-on" ones. Lois told me that in some way or other the number of windows people had influenced their taxes, so they put as few as possible in. They evidently painted some more on the barn to add to its esthetic quality.

There is an old slave block out in the yard which was used during slavery days to sell slaves. Also, the house is haunted...during the days of slavery. so the story goes, a thirteen or fourteen year-old

M:20-4

slave girl was in the kitchen and did something that the mistress of the house didn't like, so she threw a rolling pin at the girl. The blow killed her, and up to and including the time Lois lived there, negroes didn't like to go near the place at night.

These are some of the things she told me. We were always enchanted with the old place...its age and charm and the rolling, beautiful countryside...the creek and hardwood grove and all of the history it has watched come and go, and been a part of.

If it isn't too much trouble, we would like to know your plans for the property. We are hoping sometime in the next few years to come back there for a trip and be able to see it and what is being done with it. Lois loved the old place and it was her dearest dream to leave it as a memorial.

Sincerely,

Barth M. Clanton

Mrs. Art Clanton
Box #8833
Moscow, Idaho 83843

COPY

M-20-4

April 21, 1975

Mrs. Art Clanton
Box #8833
Moscow, Idaho 83843

Dear Mrs. Clanton:

How very kind of you to write me about your late cousin, Mrs. Lois Green, and the property she recently deeded to this Commission for park purposes.

Rest assured that this property will remain a park in perpetuity to the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Green and family. Development will be just as she wished it. Just enough facilities to provide for the users comforts, but the remainder of the property will be left in its natural state to be enjoyed by both youth and adults in an appreciation of our environment.

The history of the house and property is most interesting and surprising to those of us who first heard of the wishes Mrs. Green had for the house and land. This will cause us to treat the house and out-buildings with a great deal of respect during deliberations for planning.

I am requesting Mr. Robert Young, Chief, Division of Interpretation and Conservation, to send you our proposed plans for the site and a sketch which was planned over 14 years ago. Mr. Michael Dwyer, Park Historian, will research the house and out-buildings. If what you tell me is substantiated by Mr. Dwyer, then the original house is exactly 200 years old, and will become an historical landmark in our County.

The information you forwarded to me is most helpful and greatly appreciated.

- 2 -

Mrs. Clanton

Again, my thanks for taking the time to write.
We, too, will keep you informed and look forward to your
visit in the near future.

Sincerely,

F. Frank Rubini
Director of Parks

FFR:mc

ccs: Mr. Hanson
Mr. Ernst
Mr. Wool
Mr. Gries
Mr. Young
Mr. Dwyer

M:20-4

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

See correspondence dated May 16, 1984

ACTION TAKEN

The architectural and historic significance of the Gaithersburg Vicinity resources identified on the Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites in Montgomery County were reviewed as part of this Master Plan. As a result of this evaluation, the Plan recommends the Master Plan for Historic Preservation be amended to include the following sites:

20/4 Nathan Dickerson Farm

- Excellent example of late Federal style frame farmhouse built around 1836.
- Associated with Nathan Dickerson, prominent citizen and two-time County Commissioner.

20/17 England/Crown Farm

- Victorian style structure with intricate bracket work and cornice along its main facade.
- Typical Maryland farmstead with log tenant house.

20/21 BELWARD FARM/WARD HOUSE

- 1891--SIGNIFICANT AS AN EXAMPLE OF A HIGH STYLE, LATE 19TH CENTURY FARMSTEAD.
- QUEEN ANNE HOUSE EXEMPLIFIES HIGH STYLE VICTORIAN ARCHITECTURE. THIS TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE FEATURES SHINGLED GABLES AND A TWO-STORY PORCH WITH TURNED POSTS.
- BUILT BY IGNATIUS B. WARD, FARMER, STOREKEEPER, AND POSTMASTER FOR HUNTING HILL.
- THE ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING INCLUDES THE QUEEN ANNE STYLE HOUSE, SOME REPRESENTATIVE OUTBUILDINGS, AND THE SIGNIFICANT SHADE TREES WHICH COMBINE TO DEFINE THE HISTORIC FARMSTEAD. THE SETTING ALSO INCLUDES THE TREE-LINED DRIVE IN ORDER TO PRESERVE THE HISTORIC RELATIONSHIP OF THE FARMSTEAD TO THE ROAD. AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT, SPECIAL ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN THE SITING OF STRUCTURES TO PROVIDE A VIEW OF THE HOUSE FROM MD 28.

20/28 St. Rose's Church and Cemetery

- Excellent example of 19th Century rural church incorporating significant



NAME # 20-4 (GREEN FARM - MNCPPC)

LOCATION SNOUFFER SCHOOL Rd

FACADE W GOSHEN - GAITHERSBURG, Md

PHOTO TAKEN 7/12/74 MDWYER



NAME #20-4 (GREEN FARM - M-NEPPE)

LOCATION SNOUFFER SCHOOL RD., GOSHEN -

FACADE N GAITHERSBURG,
MD.

PHOTO TAKEN 1/12/74 M-DWYER